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MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th. 1795. NUMBER 519.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794. ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

Government Advertisement.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Treasury is open for the receipt of Money, for which Six per Cent. Promissory Notes of this Government, transferable to Bengal or Europe, will be issued.

Notice is also given, that Bills upon the Governor General in Council of Bengal, will be granted for Money paid into the Treasury here.

All Persons who may be desirous of taking up these Promissory Notes, or Bills, are desirous to deliver in tenders on or before Friday the 18th Instant, specifying the premium which they are willing to pay for the former, and the rate of exchange at which they are willing to receive the latter.

Published by Order of the Right Honourable the President in Council,

J. WEBBE, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 11th September, 1795.

Advertisement.

Veera Sawmy Pilly,
versus
Vencatachella Pilla and Colenday Pilly,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that on Tuesday, the 22d Instant will be Sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground, situated in Mootal Pettah in Maliapan Street, adjoining to the House of Vencatachella Pillay, measuring 55 feet by 33 or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named Defendants, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, the Conditions of Sale as usual.*

(Signed) RICHARD A. MAITLAND, *Sheriff.*

Fort St. George, 12th September, 1795.

Mr. Benjamin Richardson,

Begs leave to inform the Public,
THAT HIS INVESTMENT
Is Exposed for Sale,
At Brown & Ashton's
GODOWNS.
Particulars are mentioned
in the last COURIER *&* GAZETTE.

Circulating Library.

THE Proprietors of the MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, have the honor to inform their Subscribers and the Public, that they havePurchased, a large Collection of the very last publish'd NOVELS together with a considerable Quantity of New Political Pamphlets. The Proprietors intend immediately publishing a new Catalogue of BOOKS belonging to the LIBRARY, and which will be ready to be delivered by the last of October.

A considerable Number of Political Books and Pamphlets for Sale at the LIBRARY, a list to be seen at the LIBRARY.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that some PAPERS of IMPORTANCE to those concerned in the CONSOLIDATED DEBT of HIS HIGHNESS the NABOB of the CARNATIC, and of a later date than those already advertised, are received by the last Ships and lodged for the Inspection of the CREDITORS, in the Office of the Register of the Nabob's Bonds.

Fort St. George, 5th Sep. 1795.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

FOR SALE.

TICKETS in the THIRD CLASS, to be had at the CARNATIC BANK, and at Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE's Office.

Sept. 11th, 1795.

Calcutta General Lottery.

TICKETS to be sold by J. HUNTER at Thirty-five Pagodas each. The highest Prize is 50,000 Rupees.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Order of COMMODORE RAINIER.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
On SATURDAY next, the 19th Instant,
Precisely at 12 o'Clock;

ON ACCOUNT
OF THE CAPTORS,
TWO DUTCH PRIZES
CALLED THE
D'Krief & Columbo.

A CATALOGUE of their STORES to be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Tulloh, Jervis and Brodie, Messrs. Chase, Sewell and Chase, and at Messrs. Sharp and Heefke's, Fort St. George—Where the Conditions of Sale will also be seen.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
At their Rooms,
On MONDAY next, the 21st Instant,
Precisely at twelve o'clock;
A LARGE
DIAMOND RING,
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
Anthony Sadlier, Esq. dec.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
At their Rooms,
On MONDAY next, the 21st Instant,
At eleven o'Clock,

TWENTY Five Chests of Remarkable good Tea.
A Quantity of Superfine Brown Nankeen.
One large Blackwood Cott,
Ten Pair of Boots,
A Few Dozens of Mustard,
Queens-ware,
Some Saddles, and Briddles,
A Quantity of Patna Hooka Snakes,

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

Also will be sold on the same Day,
An Excellent BANDY MARE and Harness,

AND
A MARQUIE.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY
Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY next, the 17th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,
SILVER PLATE,
Consisting of the following Articles.

TWENTY Silver Forks,
One Pair of large Candlesticks,
One Pair of Salt Sellers, and some Tea Spoons,
Ten Silver Handled Knives, and Eight Handles without Knives,

ALSO,
A Pye-bald Horse, warranted sound,
A Bay Bandy Horse, with Bandy and Harness, complete.

AND
A Variety of other Articles.

At same time will be sold,
A very fine large Brazil Topaz, elegantly cut, and set in Gold, for a Ring.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
At his Rooms,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
This Day WEDNESDAY, 16th Instant,
Precisely at Noon.

A MOST Capital GREY HORSE, of the Persian Breed,—he is a beautiful figure, and shews a great deal of Blood; six Years old, and about fifteen hands one inch high. Has been lately used to a Bandy, and goes remarkably well in Harness.

At the same time,
A Beautiful BAY HORSE; seven Years old, Rides light and pleasant in hand with his forehead up, and is a fast galloper; leaps well, and makes an excellent Hunter.

A Capital PEGUE HORSE, that goes in a Bandy.

By Order of COMMODORE RAINIER.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
At his Rooms,
On THURSDAY next, the 17th of Sept.
Precisely at twelve o'clock,
THE GOOD KETCH

HERVATTING,
A PRIZE TO
His Majesty's Ship
HEROINE,

A List of her Stores may be seen, and further particulars known on application at the Houses of Messrs. CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE; or at Messrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE's; and ROBERT HENDERSON's Auction Rooms.

At the same time will be sold,
AT THE SEA GATE,
The Cargo of the Ketch HERVATTING, consisting of Eleven BALES of CLOTH—several BALES of CLOTHING and BUNTING—Four LEAGUERS of VINEGAR—Two BARRELS of OIL—Four HOGSHEADS of COCOANUT-OIL, &c. &c.

By Order of
Messrs. CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On THURSDAY next, the 17th Sept.
At one o'Clock;

A QUANTITY of OLD STORES, landed from the SHIPS of HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON, in INDIA.

They may be viewed any time, previous to the Sale, on application to Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON.

Lottery
FOR
TWO HOUSES,
SITUATED NEAR
Mr. POPHAM's BROAD-WAY,
In the Black Town,
NEWLY REPAIRED,
And at present let to good Tenants.

EACH of the Houses has a front Verandah 29 feet long, and 7 broad, a Hall 20 feet by 12 with 2 Bedchambers, Butlers and Cooks Godowns, Cook-room, Necessary House, with two distinct Yards, and in the latter of which is a Well of good water.

Scheme of the Lottery.

The two Houses are valued by Company's Bricklayers at 1800 Pagodas, to be divided into 180 Tickets, at Ten Pagodas each.

Prize the First—the Northern House,
Prize the Second—the Southern Ditto.

The Lottery will be drawn as soon as filled and the Tickets paid for, at the Auction Room of Mr. GAUDOIN in the Fort, where a Plan of the Houses may be seen, and further particulars may be known.

Brown and Ashton,
HAVING PURCHASED
A QUANTITY OF GOODS,
FROM
THE SHIPS NOW IN THE ROADS,
Begs leave to inform the Public,
That the following Articles
ARE EXPOSED FOR SALE
At their Godowns,

CLARET from the first Houses,
Port, Cherry and Rasperry Brandy,
Hams, Cheeses, Tongues Pickles,
Confectionary from Hoffman,
Fashionable Silver Buckles and Latchets,
Ladies Ear-rings, and Neck-chains, &c.
Hosiery, Haberdashery Ribbons,
Saddlery, Harnesses, Whips,
Shoes and Boots,
Cabinet Ware,
Tin Ware,
Glass-Ware,
Queen's Ware,

AND

A considerable Assortment of all kinds of Europe Articles.

Brown and Ashton,
HAVE FOR SALE,

GIN, in small Cases, at 3½ Pags.
Excellent Coniac BRANDY, at 40 Fanams per Gallon,
Some very fine Figs &c.

Waddle, Stewart & Rannie,
Have the pleasure to inform
THEIR FREINDS AND THE PUBLIC,
That they have purchased
The following Investments,
VIZ.
CAPTAIN THOMPSONS,
OF
The Lord Thurlow;
AND A CHOICE SELECTION
FROM
CAPTAIN BURROWES,
OF
The Francis,
THEY ARE THIS DAY OPENED; AND CONSIST CHIEFLY OF
The following Articles:

CLARET, Hock, and Port Wine, from Stockdale, Brown and Whitford, and Samuel Edwards.

Cyder, and Perry from Palmer.

Ale and Porter, in Hogsheads and Butts, from Hodgson,

Essence of Spruce, Vermacillie, and Mackavenie. Dried *Rein Deers Tongues*, and *Jews Beef* in Cask—Pickled Neats Tongues,

Dry and Pickled Herrings,

Pickled and Salted Salmon,

Pickles, Catchups, Essences; and Fish Sauces,

Hams, Cheeses, Oat-meal; and Barley, Jams, Jellys, Fruit for Tarts, Dried fruit, French Plumbs, Pistatio Nutts, Almonds, Raisons, and Comfits,

A Choise assortment of Books, Stationary, and Cards,

Hosery, Hatts, Superfine Lady's Cloth, Cassimere, Flannels, &c.

Furniture,

Mahogany side Board with Knives, Forks, and Plate to match,

Lady's Commodes, Writing Desks, and Book Cases,

Wardrobes, Breakfast, Dining, Card, and Pembrooke, Tables,

Folding Camp-Chairs, Portable Night Stools, Carriage Stools, and Gentlemens Tool Chests,

Music,

From Longman and Broderip, viz.

Patent Grand Piano Fortes, and Organs, with Pipe and Tabour,

Also Military and Concert Music, Consisting of Horns, Clarinets, Fifes, and a great variety of Music Books, Musical Wire, Violin Strings, &c. &c.

SUPPLIES of the above Goods may be had of WADDLE STEWART and Co. at TRICHINOPILY.

Fort St. George, 15th Sept. 1795.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER,

SIR,

THAT the extensive, and rich Colonies of the East, should be that part of the British Empire in which *publick spirit* has the least manifested itself, during the present struggle with our most *dangerous Enemy*, has always been a matter of surprize to me, but particularly so, since the necessity of the present Campaign, and the uncertainty of the time when it will be possible to make an advantageous *Peace* was made known.

That men at a *Distance* from the *Scene of Action*, should, though members of the same community, remain, whilst the danger is not emminent, indifferent spectators to the *Efforts* of their *Countrymen*, in the *Nations Cause*, is not extraordinary; but that they should do so, when every thing that *ought* to be dear to them is at stake, argues a degree of *Apathy*, which hitherto has made no feature in the *British Character*.

If therefore no PATRIOTICK OFFER or GIFT has been yet made by the *British Inhabitants* of these opulent Provinces, in order to *assist Government* in carrying on the present WAR, it must, I presume, be attributed to no person in power having proposed the means of our testifying, by the sacrifice of a part of our Fortunes, the interest we take in the magnanimous efforts of our fellow subjects in Europe; Efforts which *our safety*, as much as *theirs* has rendered unavoidable, and which, unless crowned with success, must give rise to changes of the most *serious* and it is to be apprehended, *dangerous* nature.

The enormous sum requisite for the expenditure of the present year; but which, from the evident necessity, was *chearfully contributed* by the LOYAL SUBJECTS in GREAT BRITAIN, certainly calls aloud on us, to share their Burthens; and, whilst we thereby alleviate them, ensure, as far as depends on us, an *Honorable Peace*.

Surely, were even our own interests not so nearly concerned, Great Britain has more claims than one to the *warmest assistance* from *Colonies* whose protection has been her *chief care*; whose *cause* she has ever *espoused*, and whose *misfortunes* she has *felt* and *relieved* as an affectionate Parent. Hitherto we have been *exempted* from all the *Burthens* which must be borne by the Subjects of every State at War. By her constant protection and care, these Colonies now enjoy such a degree of EXTENT, WEALTH and POWER as to enable them in their turn to contribute largely in time of need to the exigences of the Empire.

Were a *Subscription* for a free Gift set on foot by Men of respectability, and the example of *liberal donations* given by *those in power*, there is every reason to believe it would be followed, not only by all ranks of the European Inhabitants, but by many descriptions of the *Natives*, who know and acknowledge the Blessings they derive from the *free, equitable*, and *enlightened* GOVERNMENT, under which they live; a Government that has not only opened to them the sources of wealth, but sources to them for the enjoyment of it, with an independance and dignity unknown in the other States of India.

There is no sensible Native who does not feel these advantages, and none, I believe, amongst the more opulent, who would not chearfully contribute to any means pointed out for the preservation of them.

In every part of our possessions there are numbers of the Natives well acquainted with our Laws and Customs, and whose interests cannot be seperated from ours; but in no place more so than in the Commercial Settlement of *Bombay*, where the PARSIES, a numerous, rich, and enterprizing set of Men, are every way on an equal footing with the Europeans. They have at no time shewn any want of *Public Spirit*, and would, I dare say, be pleased at an opportunity of setting the example and testifying their attachment to a Government which by its *Protection* of their *Religion* and *Customs*, and its attention to their Complaints, has taught them to known and revere the blessings of Freedom.

When I reflect on the number of those able, and who, I presume, would be willing to subscribe, I am perswaded it is not over rating the matter to suppose that ONE MILLION STERLING, or a Crore of Rupees might be procured; but allowing it fell short of that, and only half was subscribed, there can be no doubt; but *five hundred thousand Pounds* Sterling, would be an essential aid to Government at home, and the more acceptable because unsolicited, and unlooked for.

But we have still other means than remitting money, of greatly assisting Government; we can build *Ships of War*, equal in point of strength to those of Europe, and fitter from the quality of the wood, for this climate.

That exertions in this way would afford a most effectual aid at this time is clearly evident from the necessity which Government has been under of employing so many of the Company's Ships in Europe as Ships of War.

Fleets are indispensibly necessary for our protection here, and whilst we have, in our own provinces every material requisite for the construction of Ships of any size, Prudence as well as Patriotism points out the *advantages* that must flow from employing them in this way, and having at all times a few line of Battle and other smaller Ships of War, ready in this Country.

The Forests of Malabar offer Timber both for the construction and *Masts* of Ships of any size, and were *Iron* wanted (and that it was Politick to work *Mines* of that Metal in this country) it may be found in plenty in the Mountains of the Province.

From the present Marine Yard at Bombay it might be difficult or perhaps impossible to launch a 74, but in that Bay there are no doubt situations where Vessels of even a larger size might be commodiously built and launched — and in *Cochin River* (of which, it is to be hoped, we shall soon be masters) very large Ships may be built, and got over the Bar at certain seasons.

No situation for Ship building, can be superior to the latter place. The adjacent Forests abound in Teak and Poon Timber of the best quality, which is floated down at small expence by the numerous Rivers near it; and as from the cheapness of Timber, Ship and Boat building has always been carried on there, great numbers of Carpenters and other Workmen, bred to the various branches of Naval Architecture, are to be procured.

Many fine Ships have within these few years, been constructed in Bengal, but as the Malabar Coast possesses the advantage of *producing* the principal *materials* in itself, it perhaps ought to be preferred.

I have been led to say thus much on this subject from the hope that some able Pen will take it up; and will exhibit with energy the dangers that now threaten us; will point out the ample powers we possess of assisting to overcome them, and by awakening the most noble of all sentiments, *the Love of our Country*, lead us to exertions worthy of Britions.

MERCATOR.

HIGH TREASON,

DUBLIN, APRIL 25.

THE KING *v.* THE REV. W. JACKSON.

THIS day having been appointed for the Trial of Mr. Jackson, the Court sat at half past ten o'clock.

Mr. Jackson was asked whether he was ready for his Trial? He replied in the affirmative.

The Pannel was then called over, and several challenges having been made, the following Jury was sworn, viz.

1 John Exshaw, Alderman,	7 John Oldham,
2 John Pentland,	8 James Donovan,
3 Richard Cranfield,	9 John Ward, sen.
4 William Humphry,	10 Allen Forster,
5 George Cowan,	11 John Smith, and
6 Stuckey Simon,	12 Lewis Hodgson, Merchants.

Mr. R. Trench opened the Pleadings for the Crown.

The Indictment charged the Prisoner with two distinct species of High Treason, under the 25th of EDW. III; the first, compassing and imagining the King's death; the other, adhering to the King's Enemies. To support these charges, several overt-acts of treason were set forth in the Indictment.

The Attorney General began by stating, that Mr. Jackson was a Clergyman of the Church of Ireland, and a native of this Country. He stood charged with the highest crime known by the Law, High Treason. The charge was founded upon the Statute of Edward III. which had ever been considered as one of the best Laws in our code, equally protecting the Crown and the Subject. High Treason, he observed, was the intention for the act; so great an interest did the peace and happiness of society take in the life of the Chief Magistrate; but even that intention must be proved by some overt-act, or act openly done by the party, evidently pointing out that intention.

Mr. Curran, the Prisoner's Counsel requested that during the Attorney-General's statement, the witnesses should withdraw; this the Court thought reasonable, and it was done.

The Attorney General continued.—To prove the intention of the party where the charge is Compassing the King's death, it was decided that there needs no proof that the Prisoner had in his immediate contemplation to kill the King;—proof of an overt-act necessarily inducing that effect, was sufficient; any act tending to dethrone or imprison him, was necessarily productive of his destruction; for History warrants the observation, that from the prison to the grave of a Monarch the step is very short indeed. To prove the *compassing*, fourteen several overt-acts were alledged; these he should not enumerate; he would merely mention the principal heads, and if to the satisfaction of the Jury any one of these facts were proved, they would, under the direction of the Court, find the prisoner guilty. The fact charged, was consulting with other persons to induce the persons exercising the powers of Government in France to invade this Country, and dethrone the King: proof would be given of this Meeting, and of acts from which the Jury might collect the pre-conceived intention.--Another fact which was charged, and would be proved, was the procuring a state of the Country to be drawn up, to be sent over to France for that purpose; this statement had been put into the Post-office for transmission. Another fact was persuading a person named in the indictment to go over to France to represent the state of the Country to the persons in power, in order to induce them to invade it; on this person refusing another was solicited, and this was also alledged. Another charge was general; his coming into this Country to excite rebellion. Several other facts were alledged, to support the allegation of compassing the King's death; if the Jury believed any one of them, his dethronement was a necessary consequence, and by a deduction of law, the design of compassing his death was proved. The nature of the other species of High Treason charged, was expressed in the words—"Adhering to the King's Enemies;"—this was supported by the same overt-acts; and if the Jury believed his design of inviting the King's Enemies to invade the Country, they could not doubt the Prisoner's adhering to those Enemies.

He cautioned the Jury to divest themselves of all previous impressions; their duty was sacred, equally to the Prisoner and the Crown; compassion for his situation, or abhorrence of the crime charged, should neither of them weigh with their minds—they should consider the evidence only, and as they believed the evidence, decide.

Having stated the nature of the crime, he said he should lay before them an arrangement of the circumstances and facts which would be proved, in order to enable them to comprehend the evidence.

The Prisoner early in life had left this Country, and gone to reside in London, where he lived several years; and afterwards went to France, where he remained for some time after the late Revolution. To explain some papers which would be produced, it was necessary to state the connections and circumstances of some persons who would be mentioned: Resident in Paris in 1793 and 1794, was a Mr. John Holford Stone, an Englishman, engaged in trade in that City, and a partner of a Mr. Benjamin Beresford's, who was married to the sister of Mr. Archibald H. Rowan, late of this City: Stone, of Paris, had a brother, William Stone, in or near London, who was engaged in the Coal Trade in the firm of Laurence and Co. Rutland Place, Blackfriars-bridge, London. In the beginning of 1794, the Prisoner was sent by the persons in power in France, to inquire into the State of Great Britain, and whether an Invasion was practicable; and if he should not find probability of success there, to come into Ireland on the same errand. He left Paris accredited by letters from Holford Stone to his brother William, and some letters of recommendation; one to Mr. Horne Tooke, another to a Mr. Crawford, of this Kingdom. By way of Hamburgh he came to London, and was received by Mr. W. Stone as a confidential person. Upon inquiry into the willingness of the people of England to embrace French Fraternity, he found, from a state of the Country drawn up by some of his friends, what every man knew to be true, "that if England were invaded, ninety-nine out of an hundred would rise up to defend the Country." This information he dispatched through Stone to Paris. During his residence in London, he met an old acquaintance, a Mr. John Cokayne, an eminent Attorney, whom he employed during his stay, to direct his letters to foreign countries, alledging, that having contracted debts in England, he was afraid of being discovered to be in London.—Of the contents of these letters Cokayne was ignorant, but there is reason to believe that they contained information to the common enemy.

Not succeeding in England he set out for Ireland, having left with Stone a paper by which to know the mode to be adopted for conveying his letters to France; this paper was observable as connecting together all the others which should be produced to the Jury. Here Mr. Attorney read a copy of it—and at the same time the Prisoner directed STONE in future to address him by the name of THOMAS POPKINS, though in London he had gone by his own name. In the mean time, from various conversations, COKAYNE began to suspect the design of the Prisoner, and feeling (as every man of honour and common sense) both for his allegiance to his King, and his personal safety, he disclosed to the English Government his suspicions: Government, as it was their duty, determined to counteract these treasonable practices; directed COKAYNE to accompany JACKSON to Dublin, where they arrived on the 1st April 1794; they took lodgings at Hyde's Coffee house in Dame-street, and very shortly after their arrival, the prisoner either commenced or renewed an acquaintance with a Gentleman of the name of Leonard M'Nally, who, with true Irish hospitality, invited him to Dinner with his friend Cokayne—the party consisted of Mr. Simon Butler, a Mr. Lewins, Jackson, Cokayne and some others:—The conversaation was by the prisoner, naturally turned on Irish politics: much was said of the National Discontents, and the probable consequences of an invasion. The Attorney General said he did not mean to charge this conversation as a crime against the company present, nor should add any thing upon the subject, except an observation of Mr. Simon Butler's made at the time, "that there "were indeed some discontents, but that any "attempt of the Enemy would be resisted by "every man of property or education; that such "men had great influence over the lower orders, "and that an invasion would be the signal for "rousing every man in the country to defend "the common cause." Others of the Gentlemen were, however, of different opinions. Something was said of Mr. Rowan, then in Newgate—the prisoner expressed a wish to see him. Lewins undertooke to introduce him, and by way of recommendation to Mr. Rowan's confidence received from him the Letters from Stone to Tooke and Crawford, which had neither of them been delivered to those persons, but were, as all such letters are, unsealed: and this was evidence that the prisoner knew their contents. A meeting was had with Rowan, in which what passed was not known; another meeting at breakfast was appointed, when Jackson was to be introduced in order to concert the sending a person to France with information—the meeting was had: Mr. Jackson and Mr. Cokayne were asked; they there found Mr. Rowan and a Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone. The object was to prevail on Tone to be the person to go to France, and state the readiness of the People to *fraternize*; a state of the country drawn up since the last meeting was read but it was thought better to send a confidential person, accredited by a man of Mr. Rowan's consequence. Tone declined going on account of his wife and family depending on him, and certain debts due to him by the Roman Catholics, which he might lose—Jackson exhorted him, assuring him, that the French were a *generous* and fine people, and rewarded their friends liberaly; Rowan promised that his family should be taken care of—Jackson talked of 500l. but no specific promise was made. Tone replied, that he was obliged to go to Cork Assizes. Another meeting was held; Tone then finally declined. A Doctor Reynolds offered himself, and was induced by Rowan's eloquence to agree, but it was thought an hazardous thing to send him, as he did not understand either the language or the manners of the French:—his heart failed, and he declined also.—While this was going forward, Jackson corresponded with Stone: his letters were stopped by Government (as they are by law empowered to do) in the Post Office. On the 5th of April he wrote, announcing his arrival, mentioning his having met with kind friend, and desiring him "not to make farther use of the Addresses, *the "price and nature of the articles having been "changed*."—This was an old artifice for concealing information of this kind under the cloak of mercantile transactions. This alluded to a new Revolution which had just then taken place in Paris. In a Postcript, he begs him to dedicate an instant to achnowledge this Letter; and "if *any Letter from the family at Shields* had reached him, to communicate it;" this Letter was signed "Thomas Popkins." This Stone answered in a Letter of the 11th April. In a Letter of the 24th April, written by Jackson, under the name of Popkins, to Beresford, he says, "you are requested to see Mr. Madgett, and inform him, that two papers which have been drawn up by the most eminent Council in this Kingdom, respecting his *family property*, will be sent to him; and by that he may see that it is in such a train that he may proceed either in a hostile or amicable manner to recover it."—Mr. Madgett meant the *then Marine Minister* of France, and the *family property* the *Kingdom of Ireland*. Another Letter, dated the 21st, but not closed till the 24th of April, written by Jackson and directed by Cokayne, says, "yesterday I had yours; *I am glad the patterns reached the persons intended*; I feared the *outrider* "(meaning the Post Office) had neglected them. "I do not see any thing in the *late change of "fashions* (meaning the late Revolution.) I "sent you the state of manufactures in England, "drawn by our friend when I was there; but "the principles of the people here are quite "different. I am promised by a sensible manu- "facturer a statement which will please your "friends. Tell *Mr. Nickolas* from his Sister-"in-law, that" (*Mr. Nickolas*, means the War Minister of France—his Sister-in-law *this Kingdom*) "she will send a confidential person to "him; if he goes it will be with full powers to "treat with Mr. Nicholas for a reconciliation." In a Postcript he adds, that the private affairs of the person in question prevent his going," but "that he would send a statement of her expec- "tations, drawn up by as eminent a pleader as "the one in England has been done by. I set "out for Cork in a day or two. I wish you "would write. Your sister-in-law will send "the papers to-morrow." The original of this statement would be laid before the Jury: the hand-writing was not precisely known; but it would appear that next day after the date of that letter, two copies of it were put into the Post-Office by the prisoner, one inclosed to a person in Hamburgh, the other to an house in Amsterdam; and in the address perfectly corresponding with the directions left with Stone in London.—The Attorney General then recited the letter to Mr. Tooke, and concluded with an exhortion to the Jury to attend with perfect impartiality to their important duty.

Mr. John Cokyane was then called, the sum of whose evidence (for no newspaper could contain the detail) was as follows:—He knows the prisoner for more than ten years past: the prisoner has resided for three or four years latterly in Paris; this he has heard Jackson say of himself; that he had first gone to France on the Dutches of Kingston's business; that he returned to London about January or February, 1794, where he staid about two months.—Witness lives in Lyons-Inn, and is an Attorney; the prisoner lived at the Buffalo Tavern, Bloomsbury, and had constant intercourse with the witness whom he employed to negociate money matters for him. Witness and Prisoner left London about the latter end of March together in the mail coach, and came to Dublin; Witness was induced to do so, in order to counteract some schemes which he had reason to believe the prisoner entertained, of exporting prohibited articles, such as provisions, to the French. Mr. Cokayne was asked as to conversations he had with Jackson. He said, he could not recollect the precise terms of any conversation he had held, and found great difficulty in recollecting their general purport. [Here Mr. Curran interposed, and a long debate ensued as to the admiting the Witness's deductions from conversation with Jackson, as evidence; and the Witness was desired by the Court to tell the substance of whatever conversation he had had, but not what he understood from them.

The witness proceeded—Jackson arrived in Dublin about the beginning of April, and took lodgings at Hyde's; was shortly after introduced to Counsellor M'Nally, and dined with him; the company were, Mr. Simon Butler, and Mr. Lewins, as witness best recollected, but he is not sure Lewins was there. [Here Mr. M'Nally interposed; but not being one of the assigned Counsel, he was checked by the Court.] Witness knows not what profession Lewins is of; the scope of the conversation was as to Irish politics; but Witness finds it impossible to recollect the exact conversation. [Here Mr. Jackson complained that he could not hear from the dock, and was indulged with sitting at the bar.]

(*Concluded in our next.*)

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

17 GERMINAL, *April* 6.

The following decree was passed.

I. All those who have been detained on acount of the Revolution, or who have saved themselves by flight from a mandate of arrest issued against them, on account of circumstances relative to the Revolution, may, within three months from the publication of the present Decree, appear against all judgments given since their arrest or flight.

I. The perſons pointed out in the preceding article ſhall, without the leaſt delay, appeal againſt judgments given *en dernier reſort*, as if they had been given by default.

III. The operation of a preſcription, and of other delay againſt the above mentioned Citizens, ſhall be deemed ſuſpended from the period of iſſuing the mandate of arreſt, to the publication of the preſent Decree.

IV. Condemned perſons, who, during their detention or ſince, ſhall have freely and formally acquieſed in the judgments given againſt them, ſhall not be admitted to the benefit of the foregoing diſpoſition.

V. To aboliſh the puniſhment of death, unleſs in the following caſes; intelligence by writing with the enemy, forgery of aſſignats, military Treaſon, and invitation to the re-eſtabliſhment of Royalty.

The Courier.

MADRAS—September 16th, 1795.

HIS MAJESTY's Sloop of War, the Swift, Commanded by *Lieutenant Sneyd*, arrived and anchored in Bombay Harbour, on the 22d Ultimo, accompanied by His Highneſs the Nabob's Ships, the Success Galley, Captain Alexander Binny, Surpriſe, Captain Thomas Binny, Generous Friends, Captain Hodges; and the Ship *Mentor* of Bombay—they left *Mocha*, on the 10th of Auguſt.

We are ſorry to learn that Captain Doolan *died* at *Judda*, ſome time previous to the departure of the Swift and Convoy for Bombay.

On the 9th Inſtant the Honorable Company's Ship the Swift, accompanied by the Mary Tranſport, and two *Dutch Prizes*, arrived from *Trincomallie*.

On the above Veſſels have arrived the *Dutch Officers* and *Soldiers* of *Fort Orſtenburg*, ſurrendered to the Britiſh Troops on the 31ſt of Auguſt.

From the Commander of the American Ship the Ann, lately arrived from the *Mauritius*, we learn that the report of a Britiſh Ship of War being cruiſing near the Iſland, aroſe merely from a ſignal for a ſhip being in ſight, having for two days, been ſeen, on the ſignal houſe placed on the top of a diſtant mountain, and from no Veſſel having come into the Harbour immediately afterwards.

The Captain of the Ann had purchaſed Cargo, conſiſting of Madeira, Claret, Brandy, at the Mauritius—It is added a large ſupply of Proviſions and ſtores, had been brought to the Iſland on American Bottoms—A large American Ship freighted by the National Convention, with Stores for the Iſland, had been entirely loſt near the entrance of the Harbour,—about half of her Cargo had been ſaved—The Commander of the Ann, further informs us that the French Squadron, deſtined for this Country, was fitting out, and to ſail from Rochefort; and not from *Bourdeaux*, as was mentioned in the Gazette of the 6th Inſtant.

The Shaw Harmuzeer, Captain Meik, of Bombay, was loſt, on one of the Soloman's Iſlands, on the 20th of May laſt—The Commander and Crew, were fortunately ſaved.

The Public Deſpatches for England by the Ship Mary, were finally cloſed at the Council Houſe at Calcutta, on the 28th Ultimo.

A *Battalion of Native Infantry* for *foreign ſervice*; has been ordered by Sir Robert Abercromby, from Fort William.—They were to be embarked on the Ships *Triumph* and *Britannia*.

The above detachment is an addition to the Detachment of Artillery formerly ordered for Coaſt ſervice.

The Ship *Royal Charlotte*, Captain Smart, ſailed from Bombay for Madras and Bengal, on the 25th Ultimo.

On the 27th Ultimo the Snow *Briſk*, Captain Butler, arrived at Calcutta from the Coaſt of Pedier—Captain Butler appears to have had a narrow eſcape from the *French Squadron*, which it is imagined he ſaw on the 28th of July, but not having an idea of the exiſtance of an Enemy in thoſe Seas; he concluded the five Ships he ſaw off Paſſangany, on that day, to be the Engliſh Squadron deſtined for the reduction of Malacca—The following Veſſels were on the Pedier Coaſt, at the time of the Briſk's departure for Bengal.

The Transfer, Sadler,—Dart, Taylor,—Neptune, Long, — Neptune, Pittman, —Phœnix, Fleming, —Baſſeen, Troy, —Active, Cummings,—a ſnow, Layton,—General Anker, Irvin,—Seede Hoſein, Swain,—— Amelianberg, Patterſon,—Cheerful, Elmore, — Armenia, Sands, — the Juno, of Bombay, and ſeveral Penang veſſels.

Three veſſels were laying at Atcheen, when the Briſk paſſed that port.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

Fort St, George 9th September, 1795.

G. O. By Government,

Mr. Joſeph Street Aſſiſtant Surgeon appointed to do duty with the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry—Mr. Wynne Peyton Aſſiſtant Surgeon, to do duty in the Garriſon of Sankleydroog, vice Barber—and Mr. Nicol Aſſiſtant Surgeon, with the 9th Battalion of Native Infantry.

10th Sep ber, 1795.

The Honorable Cour Directors have been pleaſed to appoint Mr. in Nixon Conductor of Stores, to be a Lieut Fireworker on this Eſtabliſhment, to xt after the youngeſt Cadet of the preſent ſon, appointed by the Court, for the Artiller orps.

Lieutenant Pollock the 5th Battalion of Native Infantry to co and the Guard ſtationed over the Dutch Priſoners, and Serjeant Gill to act as Key Serjeant—Lieutenant Pollock and Serjeant Gill, to draw Batta while ſo employed.

G. O. By Government,

The Right Honourable the Preſident in Council is pleaſed to reſolve that a Revenue Battalion ſhall be formed at Muggletore.

Lieut. George Bowneſs, is appointed to command the above Revenue Battalion.

Fort St. George, September 7th, 1795.

G. O. By Government.

The Native Details ordered to Bengal on recruiting Service, are permitted to allot a part of their Subſiſtence for the uſe of their Families, as authorized in the caſe of the other Native Troops now on foreign ſervice.

The Detachment of the 24th Native Battalion ſtationed at Tiagar, to be paid by the Paymaſter at Trichinopoly.

Lieut. Colonel Conyngham appointed to the Command of the Troops in the diſtrict of Ganjam.

Capt. Godfrey to the Command of the Fort and Garriſon of Treppaſore—And Lieut. Richard Powis to the Command of Chintapillee.

Lieuts. Thomas Clerk and John Holland on leave for Six Months to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe from the 5th of March, 1796, to be ſtruck off the liſt of the Army.

The Daniſh Ship *Juliana*, and the ſhips *Il Kauntiz*, and *Maria*, under Genoeſe Colours, are expected to ſail from Bengal for Europe, in the latter end of the preſent month.

It has been with much pleaſure, that we have noticed, in the Engliſh Papers for May, an Advertiſement ſigned by the Secretary to the Directors of the Honorable Company, and calling a Meeting of Proprietors, to take into conſideration, the *Important Services* rendered to the Company, by Warren Hastings, Eſq. and to determine on ſome adequate remuneration for thoſe Services.

TRUE BRITON

Friday, April 13.

There is no doubt of a French Squadron having been detached to the East-Indies. We truſt, however, that before they can do any thing againſt us in that quarter, that we ſhall have a Fleet ſuperior to them, and thus defeat their views.

Yeſterday Colonel Affleck late of the 19th Dragoons, was preſented to the King on his Promotion.

WHIG CLUB of IRELAND.

Dublin March 21ſt.

The Meeting of the Whig Club of Dublin is too important to be paſſed over in ſilence. It is important, as Mr. Grattan's Reply to the Addreſs of the Roman Catholics is not now to be conſidered merely as the act of an individual, but as a declaration of the ſentiments of himſelf and friends; Mr. Ponsonby, the Duke of Leinster, Mr. Conolly, and the other leading friends of Lord Fitzwilliam, having come forward in a public manner to countenance it.

At a Meeting of the Whig Club, held yeſterday the 20th Inſt. at Bennet's Euſtace-ſtreet, the following Declaration and Reſolution were unanimouſly agreed to.

The Rt. Hon. W. B. Ponsonby, in the Chair.

THE WHIG CLUB,

At this intereſting period, deems it proper to declare its concurrence in ſentiment with the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Meetings, which, in expreſſing their regret at the departure of Earl Fitzwilliam from the Government of this Country, have manifeſted their anxiety for the Reform of abuses, and the Union of the people of all deſcriptions, and have alſo remonſtrated againſt the re-eſtabliſhment of the old system of violence and venality, necessarily attendant on the return into power of the Authors of that system.

The Whig Club returns its unanimous thanks to Mr. Grattan, for his manly, seasonable, and constitutional Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Roman Catholics of Dublin.

Thomas Conolly, Secretary.

KINGS TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Auguſt 10th, 1795.

G. O.

Sir Robert Abercromby has been pleaſed to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

52d Foot.

Thomas Reed, gentleman, to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Herries promoted, 4th July, 1795.

72d Foot.

Enſign Francis Simpſon, to be Lieut. by purchaſe, vice Ward, who retires 26th May, 1795.

Philip Skelton, gentleman, to be Enſign, vice Patterſon, who reſigns 10th July, 1795.

75th Foot.

Chales Durand, gentleman, to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Burke, who retires 13th June, 1795.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ratiſbon, May 4.

The Imperial Miniſters in this place have received the Emperors orders to declare, that his Majeſty was ready immediately to open negociations with the French Republic, the conſtant object of which would be, without overſtretching his own pretenſions, to ſecure the true intereſt of the Empire, and to obtain for it a ſolid and permanent peace. His Majeſty truſted, at the ſame time, that all the Members of the Empire, to the utmoſt extent of their power, would co-operate for the attainment of ſo deſirable an object, and refrain from entering into partial negociations with the French Republic. He expected, that all the reſpective Members would, as ſoon as poſſible, acquaint his Majeſty with their ſentiments on this ſubject, and, that this done, his further intentions relative to it ſhould be notified to them by his Miniſters. Laſtly, his Majeſty could not help declaring, that the ſeparate Peace concluded by his Pruſſian Majeſty, even in his capacity as a ſtate of the Impire, was an event highly unexpected by him.

The Republic of Venice, although ſtrictly netural, declined ſending a Miniſter to Paris, even after formally receiving an Envoy from the Convention. But preſſed to eſtabliſh with France all the accuſtomed relatives of peace and amity, it has at length appointed the Noble, Guerini, a Miniſter to the French Republic.

Since the Grand Duke of Tuſcany's treaty with the French, the *deſire of peace* is much increaſed among the *Italian ſtates*, as well as the *diſlike* of the *powers* that led them into the war. It is the general opinion that peace will be concluded, or the French will make great efforts to penetrate into the interior of Italy, where they will meet with leſs reſiſtance from the Inhabitants than in former wars.

Letters from *Portugal* ſay, that the Court *wiſhes* earneſtly, to return to the ſyſtem of *neutrality*, from which it would not have departed but for the Britiſh Cabinet. Portugal has propoſed to Spain with drawing the Portugueſe troops, and furniſhing in money the contingent ſtipulated for by the treaty of alliance, as a ſtep towards repreſenting to the French, that it takes no part in the war but as the ally of Spain.

The Act which lays an additional duty of 7l. 10s. per cent. on Tea, received the Royal Aſſent on Monday the 16th of March, the Act ſays, "The duty ſhall be paid upon all Teas which from and after the paſſing of this Act ſhall be ſold in Great Britain."

The Society for the protection of Trade againſt Swindlers, have it in contemplation to proceed againſt a dealer in *Pruſſian Blue*, for obtaining money from the Britiſh Parliment under falſe pretences, which money he has not only appropriated to his own uſe, but has employed it againſt the very Nation from whom he obtained it.

According to a ſtatement, aſcertained in a Germanic paper, the French Revolutionary War has coſt the Germanic Empire 170,000 men, & 887,352 florins in money.

Captain Popham, who commanded the ſquadron of gun-boats in Holland, is made Poſt, and appointed to the command of the Ariadne, now in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Grattan it is reported is to be rewarded by the Iriſh Catholics for his exertions in their favour by a preſent of 50,000l.

Major General Drummond and Captain Pariſh are appointed Aid-de-Camps to Marquis Cornwallis.

On Sunday the 12th of April, all the Shops were ſhut up at *Paris*, as before the Revolution. A ſolemn Maſs was celebrated publicly at *Paris*—the Dutcheſs of Orleans, the family of Clermont Tonnerre, and more than 6000 perſons, were preſent at it, and it was ſpoken of as the moſt intereſting novelty.

The eſtates of the Princeſs of Lamballe, who was murdered the 2d September, have been reſtored to her family or creditors. The part due to the King of Sardinia, is ordered to be ſequeſtrated till a Peace is concluded with him.

April 18,--Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, completed her Twenty-ſeventh year; on which occaſion ſhe received the Congratulations of her own and the Prince's Houſehold. This day it is to be celebrated at Frogmore, with great ſplendor and feſtivity. All the Royal Family, the Family of Orange, and a number of the Nobility of both ſexes will be preſent upon this happy occaſion.

In a letter from *Leghorn* of the 11th April we find the following particulars, concerning the capture of the *Berwick* of 74 guns:—She ſaild on the 6th from *Fiorenzo* to join the fleet at *Leghorn*, but the following day at 7 o'clock in the morning, eighteen miles off *Cape-Croſe* ſhe came up with the French fleet. She at firſt crouded all her ſails to avoid the enemy, but ſeeing the impoſſibility of effecting that purpoſe, and being engaged by two large French frigates, ſhe diſmaſted one, and much damaged the other. Upon this four line of battle ſhips bearing upon her to ſupport the frigates, ſhe fought them all for ſome time with the greateſt gallantry, but was at laſt obliged to ſtrike.

There were 13,000 Soldiers marched into *Breſt* during the Month of March, they were ſaid to be deſtined for the *Cape of Good Hope*.—A vaſt number of flat bottomed boats are at *Breſt*, as well as in all the other Sea Ports, intended, it is ſaid, for an Expedition in the Summer. Ten ſail of the Line were detached from the Fleet while at Sea; on a ſecret Expedition, whoſe deſtination is kept a profound ſecret.

Accounts from Vienna by way of Italy, mention that intelligence was receiveed from Warſaw, that from the late movements of the Ruſſian troops, it was generally underſtood, they were to march towards the Turkiſh territory, under Marſhal Suwarrow. The French who remained at Warſaw, were ordered to take the oaths of allegiance to the Empreſs, within the courſe of a week. Very alarming apprehenſions exiſted at Warſaw, ſince the ſetting in of the mild weather, in coſequence of the noxious exhaltations from the ſuburbs of Praga, where it is ſuppoſed not leſs than 15,000 bodies were intered that fell in the late ſiege, and *the cold-blooded Maſſacre*, which followed. Many of theſe have been dug up and buried deeper, and aromatics uſed in the ſtreets, with other precautions, to prevent an infection.

The Drury-Lane Patent is ſaid to have been finally transferred by Mr. Sheridan, ſeveral days before his marriage, to Mr. Richardſon, jointly with Kemble, Storace, and Mr. Weſtley. The terms an annuity of 6000l. a year for his own life, and a jointure of 1000l. for his Lady.

By a return made of the two laſt Campaigns, it appears that 68 Hanoverian Officers have been killed, 17 died of different diſorders, and 105 were wounded, excluſive of thoſe taken priſoners by the French.

Mr. Stone's trial is now fully arranged. The Grand Jury of Middleſex are to have the Bill preſented to them in the courſe of the next Weſtminſter Seſſion of the Peace, which will be in the courſe of the next term. If the indictment is found for high treaſon, the trial is to take place in the King's Bench, Weſtminſter, in November Term next.

By accounts received from Briſtol, we have the moſt alarming intelligence, of a Riot having ſhewn itſelf among the Colliers there, of whom about 3,000 had aſſembled, reſolving to ſet at liberty the French priſoners, and to pull down or deſtroy a number of houſes in Briſtol, occupied by Gentlemen whom they conceived to be inimical to their intereſt.

The opening the places of public worſhip at Marſeilles, and permitting high maſs to be celebrated there, ſeems to indicate a return of that reaſon to the people, which the ſpirit of Republicaniſm had ſo much impaired.

Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, with the Flank Companies of the 2d Battallion of the 78th Regiment. is on board the Stately of 64 guns One of Capt. Blankets Squadron.

DEATHS.

At Trincomallie, on the 1ſt Inſtant, Mr. Welsh, Surgeon of the Honorable Company's ſhip the *Laſcelles*—and on the 2d. Inſtant Capt. R. Granger, late of the American ſhip the *Canton*.

On the 5th Inſtant, Captain Henry Hudson, of the Country Sea Service.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10th Ship Huffar, Capt. Lightburn Vizagapatnam—11th Snow Hope, Lindſay Maſulipatnam—12th Ship Cartier, Naſh, Bengal—Brig Guilford, Green, Cuddalore—13th Snow Crown Princes Maria, Lumpoly, Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8th Ship Catharine, Capt. Ried, to Bengal—11th Snow Peggy, Roper, Tranquebar—3d Ship Anna, Sothward, Bengal—Ship Turnbull Nagapatnam.

Madeira Wine.

WARRANTED of a very Superior Quality—For ſale at 120 Pagodas per Pipe; apply to DRING GORDON and LUSHINGTON.

Wright and Hurſt,

Reſpectfully acquaint

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Of the Settlement,

That they have Received

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

That large, Elegant, and well Aſſorted,

INVESTMENT,

Brought out on the

HONORABLE COMPANY's SHIP,

MINERVA,

BY

CAPTAIN SMITH,

Conſiſting of

CLARET,—HOCK,
Port,—Perry and Cyder,
Rum-Shrub,—Raſbury Brandy,
Porter,—Ale and Small Beer,
Hams,—Cheeſe,
Salmon,—Tongues,
Herrings,—Pickles and Sauces, of all ſorts,

A GREAT VARIETY,

Confectionary, from Hoffman,—Books,
Plate,—Furniture,
Glaſs, Cut and Plain,—Elegant Carrieges
Double and Single Barrelled Guns, dy the Firſt Makers,
Medicines, and Medicine Cheſts,
Telleſcopes,—Silk & Cotton Stockings,
Boots and Shoes,—Hats,
Faſhionable Cloth,

AND

A great Variety of other ARTICLES.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

WRIGHT AND HURST

HAVE RECEAVED PER THE

FRANCIS.

A moſt elegant Aſſortment of WATCHES —CLOCKS—and JEWELLERY, ſent out by the firſt TRADESMEN in LONDON which are in point of Elegance and Workmanſhip, are ſuperior to any thing of the kind now to be met with in MADRAS.

Madras, September 15th, 1795.

For Private Sale,

BY

Meſſrs. Sharp and Heefke,

A QUANTITY of Superfine Northward LONG CLOTH.

AND

Excellent MADEIRA, in Pipes.

Adminiſtration.

APPLICATION was this day made in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraſpatnam, for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of VENGANAH NAIDOO, deceaſed, to be granted to COOPANAH NAIDOO, Nephew to the ſaid deceaſed.

WILKINSON, *Proctor*

Town Hall, 1ſt Sep. 1795.

Lottery.

TICKETS Correſponding with thoſe in the THIRD CLASS of the MALE ASYLUM and BRIDGE LOTTERY, will be ſold by J. HUNTER, at SEVENTEEN PAGODAS each. The Number of any Ticket purchaſed of him that may be drawn a Prize in the Third Claſs will be paid Thirty Days after the Drawing is concluded, *without any deduction whatever;* Security for the Payment is lodged at the Britiſh Bank.

Prizes in the SECOND CLASS, and in the EXCHANGE LOTTERY, will be taken in Exchange.

N. B. At the cloſe of the drawing and in the event of the Sale of all the Tickets, Four Thouſand Pagodas will be allotted and made over to ſuch Truſtees as may be appointed for the management of the Fund to be employed in the conſtruction of a Bridge or Light Houſe, as may be determined hereafter, and if a leſs Number of Tickets be ſold the Sum to be in proportion.

Oriental Scenery.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING

TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS

IN

HINDOSTAN,

FROM THE DRAWINGS

OF

Mr. Thomas Daniell;

To be Engraved by Himſelf.

THESE Views are intended to diſplay, in a diverſified Series, the beautiful, ſublime and characteriſtic features of that country, with regard both to Pictureſque Nature and the Architectural Productions, of ancient and modern Art.

Mr. *Daniell,* flatters himſelf that his long reſidence in India, his various and extenſive travels through many parts that had not been viſited by Artiſts, and ſome not even explored by Europeans, has enabled him conſiderably to improve, by the novelty, variety and accurcy of his collections, the general ſtock of Oriental information; and therefore; while he indulges a hope that the choice of many of his Scenes will gratify the admirers of beautiful Nature, the veracity of the whole, he preſumes, will afford no leſs pleaſure to thoſe who delight in the ſtudy of India Hiſtory, of Mahommedan and Hindoo Architecture, and particularly the ſacred Edifices of that extraordinary country.

The following are the Views now Selected for Publication:

Eaſtern Gate of the Jummah Muſjed at Delhi.

Hindoo Temples at Bindrabund, on the river Jumna.

Nort Eaſt View of the Cotſea Bhaug, on the river Jumna, Delhi.

Remains of an antient Building near Firoz Shah's Cotilla, Delhi.

The Mauſoleum of Mucdoom Shah Dowlut, at Moneer, on the river Soane.

Gate leading to the Mauſoleum of the Emperor Akbar, at Secundra, near the city of Agra.

Part of the City of Patna, on the river Ganges.

Raje Gaut, the principal Road up to Rotas Ghur, Bahar.

The principal Gate leading to Taje M'hal at Agra.

Ruins at the antient city of Gour, formerly on the banks of the river Ganges.

An antient Hindoo Temple in the Fort of Rotas.

The Amnabad part of the Palace in the Fort of Alahabad.

Part of the Fort built by Shere Shah at Delhi.

Ramnagur oppoſite to Benares, built by Bulwunt Sing.

The Ache Bhur, a ſacred Tree at Gya Bahar.

Mauſoleum of Sultaun Cheſero at Alahabad.

Duſaſumade Gaut at Benares, on the Ganges.

The Chalees Satoon on Jumna, Alahabad Fort.

Hindoo Temple at Nobuſta, on the river Ganges.

View of Hindoo Temples at Augouree on the river Soane.

North Weſt View of Part of Rotas Gur, in Bahar.

The Jumah Muſjed at Delhi.

Gate leading to the Muſjed at Chunar Gur.

Mauſoleum in the garden of Sultan Chuſero, Alahabad.

CONDITIONS,

The ſize of the PLATE 25 inches by 19.

The Price to Subſcribers for the whole Twenty-four Views, coloured in the manner of Original Drawings, will be 200 Sicca Rupees, uncoloured 140 Rupees; half the Subſcribtion to be paid upon the delivery of the firſt twelve Views, which will certainly be ſent out to India by the earlieſt ſhips of the Seaſon 1796.

Thoſe Gentlemen who would wiſh to be become Subſcribers are requeſted to leave their Names with Meſſrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co. at Calcutta; and Meſſers. Porcher, Redhead and Co. at Madras.

Madras Exchange Lottery,

FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

Star Pagodas 100,000,

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of . .	Star Pagodas	10,000
2	Prizes of . .	2500 each	5000
4	Ditto, of . .	1000	4000
8	Ditto, . .	500	4000
18	Ditto, . .	250	4500
40	Ditto, . .	100	4000
80	Ditto, . .	50	4000
2950	Ditto, . .	20	59,000
1	Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1	Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		5000
3105	Prizes		
6895	Blanks		
10000	Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

Exchange Lottery.

State of the Wheel.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE TWENTY SECOND DAY's DRAWING,

Monday, the 14th September, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN,

1	Prize as Firſt Drawn, Pags.	500
1	ditto of .	2500
1	ditto of .	1000
5	ditto of 500 each, .	2500
9	ditto of 250 ditto, .	2250
22	ditto of 100 ditto, .	2200
53	ditto of 50 ditto, .	2650
1600	ditto of 22 ditto, .	32,180
1698	Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, . .	45,720
3802	Blanks.	
5500	Tickets Drawn.	
4500	Do. Undrawn.	
10,000	Tickets.	

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1	Prize of Pags.	10,000
1	ditto of .	2500
3	ditto of 1000 ditto, .	3000
3	ditto of 500 ditto, .	1500
9	ditto of 250 ditto, . .	2250
18	ditto of 100 ditto, . .	1800
27	ditto of 50 ditto, . .	1350
1344	ditto of 20 ditto, . .	26,880
1406	Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, . .	49,280
1	ditto alloted as Laſt Drawn,	5,000
		54,280

The Wheel is above par 9280 Star Pags.
The Price of Tickets Warranted Undrawn, is Eighteen Pagodas each.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

TWENTY FIRST DAY's DRAWING,

Thurſday, the 3d September, 1795.

No. 962 a Prize of 2500 Pagodas,
No. 5745 a Prize of 250 Pagodas,
No. 3500 a Prize of 100 Pagodas,
Prizes of 20 Pagodas each,

7439	8733	8238	446	8242	3495	4210	5595
7943	5648	6338	4423	8314	6104	3679	9796
679	6151	6384	3413	5600	5810	8633	5917
7505	168	6146	8293	2335	2107	1959	1137
7944	8809	6038	184	7643	8403	5470	6245
7164	4623	7470	162	5973	456	4959	6541
2084	3702	2755	9846	1565	2914	8645	5965
1978	8166	555	7400	3923	9740	7328	1476
5549	9095	4951	8440	8967	9546	1555	4095
3170	3395	8127	1934	2762	6973	4879	4287
8251	3254	1894	6835	2674	8601		

TWENTY SECOND DAY's DRAWING,

Monday, the 14th September, 1795.

No. 4830 a Prize of 500 Pagodas,
Nos. 7121 5551 and 2144 Prizes of 50 Pags.
Prizes of 20 Pagodas,

6701	8746	2498	5559	3302	8257	7265	2695
1323	2173	873	7335	6780	7437	8644	9680
2636	1589	4135	4474	3843	8026	5255	6510
6974	4431	5689	8182	2140	7025	4471	5062
6430	939	8191	3845	2574	10	7848	4703
1007	6160	97	3464	4141	8265	9679	5479
5594	9385	1086	2026	4384	8794	8385	3589
7277	2795	8726	9235	8097	6934	5760	4286
3799	7063	2794	8825	7790	6841	998	7523
6404	7787	3503	4979	9270	346	8006.	

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Diviſion of the EXCHANGE. The Days of Drawing are Mondays, and Thurſdays, 250 Tickets, are drawn each day—the hours of attendance, for ſelling and examining Tickets on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate day's from 8 till 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.

Tickets warranted undrawn are ready for ſale at the times abovementioned Prizes either in the Exchange or Madras Lotteries, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN,
Agent to the Exch. Com.

Madras Exchange, July 1ſt, 1795.

Advertiſement.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

THE Holders of Tickets not drawn in the ſecond Claſs, are hereby informed that the additional ſum of Five Star Pagodas accompanied with the Tickets of the 2d Claſs, will be received at the Office of Meſſrs, Sharp and Heefke, at the Carnatic Bank, at all the different Houſes in Madras—and at Pondicherry by Meſſrs. De Bury, Joannes Sinnan and Co. where the reſpective Tickets were firſt purchaſed, and others be delivered in lieu thereof every day Sundays excepted between the hours of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, untill the 11th of October, being one day before the drawing of the Third or laſt Claſs.

The Public are requeſted to take Notice, that no Payment can be received without the Original Tickets, nor after the abovementioned day, and all the holders who may omit to make payment on or before that day, will loſe the benefit of their Tickets.

The Third Claſs commences drawing preciſely on Monday the 12th of October next.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

Under the Management and Direction of

Meſſrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BAKER, and Co.
CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE,
DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SETH.

For the Benefit of the *Military Male Aſylum,* and for erecting a *Bridge,* for the Accommodation of the Public, over the River, between the Houſe belonging to His Highneſs the Nabob Umduts Ul Omrah, Behader, &c. and the Houſe lately occupied by Major Hart.

THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES BEING DRAWN, THERE NOW REMAINS THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5	Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10	Ditto	500	5,000
30	Ditto	200	6,000
70	Ditto	80	5,600
100	Ditto	40	4,000
1150	Ditto	20	23,000
	Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368	Prizes in the Third Claſs, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000
4,368	Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		150,000
5,632	Blanks in the Third Claſs,		

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags.	70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the Firſt Claſs. Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Claſs, Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	35,000
Star Pagodas	150,000

SHARP and HEEFKE, *Agents.*

Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *WILLIAM URQUHART.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY Mr. JOHN HUNTER, AT THE BRITISH BANK; AND Mr. LUMSDAIN, CALCUTTA,